

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**



FP

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| (51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 7/50 | | A1 | (11) International Publication Number: WO 95/17163 (43) International Publication Date: 29 June 1995 (29.06.95) |
| (21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/14162 (22) International Filing Date: 16 December 1994 (16.12.94) (30) Priority Data: 08/170,575 20 December 1993 (20.12.93) US | | (81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> | |
| (71) Applicant: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY [US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US). (72) Inventor: ZOCCHI, Germaine; 81, rue du Village, B-4161 Villers-aux-Tours (BE). (74) Agent: BARANCIK, Martin, B.; Colgate-Palmolive Company, 909 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US). | | | |
| (54) Title: SKIN CLEANING COMPOSITION (57) Abstract <p>A foaming emulsion liquid composition comprising: a. an aqueous phase comprising (1) at least one high foaming anionic surfactant and (2) at least one of a mild to the skin foaming surfactant selected from the group consisting of an anionic surfactant, amphoteric surfactant nonionic surfactant, or mixture thereof wherein (a) the weight ratio of a (1) to a (2) when an a (2) anionic surfactant is present is from about 10:1 to 2:1, (b) the amphoteric is present from 0 to 10 wt% of the composition, provided that if a nonionic a (2) surfactant is not present, the amphoteric surfactant is at least 1 wt% of the composition, (c) the foaming nonionic surfactant is present from 0 to 5 wt% of the composition provided that if an amphoteric a (2) surfactant is not present the foaming nonionic surfactant is at least 1 wt% of the composition, and (d) the total a surfactant is from about 12 to 30 wt% of the composition; b. an oil phase essentially insoluble in the aqueous phase present in about 3 to 15 wt% of the composition; c. an emulsification system which provides physical stability to the formed emulsion, and comprises (1) an oil soluble, water dispersible component and (2) a water soluble, oil dispersible component.</p> | | | |

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--|----|--------------------------|
| AT | Austria | GB | United Kingdom | MR | Mauritania |
| AU | Australia | GE | Georgia | MW | Malawi |
| BB | Barbados | GN | Guinea | NE | Niger |
| BE | Belgium | GR | Greece | NL | Netherlands |
| BF | Burkina Faso | HU | Hungary | NO | Norway |
| BG | Bulgaria | IE | Ireland | NZ | New Zealand |
| BJ | Benin | IT | Italy | PL | Poland |
| BR | Brazil | JP | Japan | PT | Portugal |
| BY | Belarus | KE | Kenya | RO | Romania |
| CA | Canada | KG | Kyrgyzstan | RU | Russian Federation |
| CF | Central African Republic | KP | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | SD | Sudan |
| CG | Congo | KR | Republic of Korea | SE | Sweden |
| CH | Switzerland | KZ | Kazakhstan | SI | Slovenia |
| CI | Côte d'Ivoire | LI | Liechtenstein | SK | Slovakia |
| CM | Cameroon | LK | Sri Lanka | SN | Senegal |
| CN | China | LU | Luxembourg | TD | Chad |
| CS | Czechoslovakia | LV | Latvia | TG | Togo |
| CZ | Czech Republic | MC | Monaco | TJ | Tajikistan |
| DE | Germany | MD | Republic of Moldova | TT | Trinidad and Tobago |
| DK | Denmark | MG | Madagascar | UA | Ukraine |
| ES | Spain | ML | Mali | US | United States of America |
| FI | Finland | MN | Mongolia | UZ | Uzbekistan |
| FR | France | | | VN | Viet Nam |
| GA | Gabon | | | | |

SKIN CLEANING COMPOSITION

Background of the Invention

5

Foaming emulsions, particularly for shower gel products, are becoming increasingly popular in various areas of the world. These compositions can provide skin cleansing and caring in one application. Other applications of such compositions include facial/make-up removal "in one," baby skin cleansing and the like.

In order to have a successful product, one should have a physically stable composition with high foaming characteristics but which remains mild to the skin and provide an appropriate skin feel, conditioning effect after use. It is a difficult 15 task to provide both physical stability of an emulsion together with the high foaming action. These two attributes plus the proper skin feel are potentially achievable in a single composition.

The composition of this invention provides such attributes and preferably 20 provides a minimum threshold of foam according to a specific test system.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the invention, there is a foaming emulsion liquid 25 composition comprising:

a. an aqueous phase comprising (1) at least one high foaming anionic surfactant and (2) at least one of a mild to the skin foaming surfactant selected from the group consisting of an anionic surfactant, amphoteric surfactant, nonionic surfactant, or mixture thereof and

30

(a) the weight ratio of a (1) to an a (2) anionic surfactant if present is from about 10:1 to 2:1,

(b) the amphoteric surfactant is present from 0 to 10wt% of the composition, 35 provided that if a nonionic a (2) surfactant is not present, the amphoteric surfactant is at least 1 wt% of the composition,

- (c) the foaming nonionic surfactant is present from 0 to 5 wt% of the composition provided that if an amphoteric a (2) surfactant is not present the foaming nonionic surfactant is at least 1 wt% of the composition, and
- 5 (d) the total a surfactant is from about 12 to 30 wt% of the composition,
- b. an oil phase essentially insoluble in the aqueous phase present in about 3 to 15wt% of the composition,
- 10 c. an emulsification system which provides physical stability to the formed emulsion, and comprises
- (1) an oil soluble, water dispersible component, and
- (2) a water soluble, oil dispersible component.

15

Detailed Description of the Invention

In the composition, the aqueous phase provides at least the foaminess and cleansing portion of the formulation. Examples of high foaming anionic surfactants which can be employed include the long chain alkyl sulfates, long chain alkyl sulfonates, alkoxylated preferably ethoxylated materials thereof, soaps such as long chain alkyl carboxylates, and the like. Long chain is intended to include carbon atom chain lengths of about 8 to 20, preferably 8 to 18. Normal is preferred over branched. Although described as alkyl, a small percentage of unsaturation generally less than about 20 wt%, preferably less than about 10 wt% of the chains may also be present in the hydrocarbon portion of the molecule.

The mild foaming surfactant is selected from the group consisting of anionic, amphoteric and nonionic. Examples of mild anionic surfactants include the acyl isethionates wherein the acyl group is about 8 to 20 carbon atoms such as sodium cocoylisethionate, long chain taurates, long chain sulfosuccinates, long chain N-acylated glutamates, N-acylated peptides, ethoxylated alkyl carboxylates, alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonates with or without ethoxyl groups and the like. The sarcosinates and acylisethionates are preferred. In all these cases, the long chain has from about 8 to 20 carbon atoms and is defined in the same manner as in the above paragraph. When the mild anionic surfactant is present the weight ratio of a (1) high foaming anionic surfactant to a (2) mild anionic surfactant is about 10:1 to 2:1, preferably 6:1 to 3:1.

The amphoteric surfactant is exemplified by the long chain glycinate, propionate, betaines, and sulfobetaines. By long chain is meant chains as defined in the above paragraphs.

5 Preferred are the betaines, particularly the long chain amido alkyl betaines of about 8 to 20 carbon atoms such as cocoamidopropylbetaine. The amphoteric material is present from about 0 to 10 wt% of the composition, preferably 2 to 5 wt%. If no nonionic surfactant is present, then at least 1 wt% of the amphoteric surfactant must be present.

10

Examples of foaming nonionic water soluble surfactants include alkanolamides, amine oxides and the alkylpolysaccharides. Examples of alkanolamides include monoethanolamide and coconut diethanolamide. Examples of N-oxides include long chain alkyldimethylaminoxide and ethoxylated derivatives thereof. Examples of the saccharides include oligomers and polymers, preferably oligomers of glucose, fructose, mannose, and the like. Alkyl chain lengths of about 8 to 16 carbon atoms can be employed. An average degree of polymerization of the saccharide units of about 1.2 to 2 is preferred. Decyl or lauryl polyglucose are preferred alkylpolysaccharides. These foaming nonionic surfactants can be obtained under trademarks Oramix NS10, NS26 and NS 06 from SEPPIC and Plantaren 1200 and 2000 from Henkel. These surfactants are present in the composition at levels of 0 to 5 wt% of the composition preferably about 1 to 4 wt%. If an amphoteric surfactant is absent from the composition, then at least 1 wt% of a foaming nonionic surfactant must be present in the composition.

25

The total amount of foaming surfactant "a" is from about 12 to 30 wt% of the composition preferably about 15 to 27 wt%.

30 The oil phase of the composition is essentially responsible for providing the emulsion and the skin conditioning, feel, to the composition. The oil phase is essentially insoluble but dispersible within the aqueous phase. The oil phase comprises materials such as and including vegetable oils, mineral oils, petrolatums, silicones and the like. Examples of vegetable oils includes jojoba, wheat germ, soya, sunflower, castor, corn, safflower, sesame, corn germs, apricot kernels, palm kernel, palm, olive, meadowfoam seed, macadamia nut, avocado and, mixtures thereof. Mineral oils (paraffin oil) are a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. Petrolatums are a general description for a semi solid mixture of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. Examples of silicones include dimethicone, methylphenyl siloxanes and their derivatives.

The oil phase should be present in the composition in about 3 to 15 wt%, preferably about 5 to 12 wt%.

- 5 The third component the composition is "c", an emulsification system which provides physical stability to the formed emulsion. This emulsification system is comprised of (1) a water dispersible oil soluble component and (2) a water soluble oil dispersable component. It is important to maintain a proper balance between the lipophilicity and hydrophilicity of the composition. In this type of composition it
- 10 is very important to maintain the emulsion as measured by viscosity profile, and visual assessment of homogeneity through a significant time period since emulsions have a tendency to separate or fall apart. Users of this type of product have the expectations of obtaining from the container a homogeneous creamy/milky product. A further preferred advantage is that the emulsification
- 15 system should have the ability to accomplish its goal(s) without having a significant negative effect on foam performance, that is foaming should not be compromised.

The physical stabilization arising from the emulsification system (1) oil soluble component is brought about by using long chain ethoxylated alcohols or

20 cyclic alcohols (sugars), preferably alkylated or acylated with a long chain alkyl group of 8 to 24 carbon atoms together with a free fatty acid. By long chain with reference to the alcohol is meant alkyl or alkenyl of 6 to 18, preferably 8 to 14 carbon atoms, not counting the alkoxy carbons which is alkoxyLATED (ethoxylated and/or propoxylated, with 2 to 15 groups, preferably ethoxylated). Examples of

25 such alcohols include oleth-5 available as Emulsogen LP from Hoechst (average of 5 ethoxy groups) and a C16-C18 five ethoxylated fatty alcohol obtained as Nacolox 1618-50 from Condea. The cyclic alcohols are preferably 5 or 6 carbon atoms. However lesser alcohol substituted cycloalkylene moieties of 5 to 7 carbon atoms can also be employed such as sorbitan laurate available as Span 20 from

30 ICI. These materials can also be alkoxyLATED preferably ethoxylated. The sugars preferably have alkyl groups attached thereto in some manner such as through an ether or ester bond. The length of the alkyl group is not unduly significant and can be from about 8 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 10 to 20. Examples of such effective emulsifying materials in this system include cetearyl glucoside available

35 as Montanov 68 from Seppic sometimes employed in combination with a hydrophilic nonionic co-emulsifier of HLB at least equal to 9.5 like polysorbate 60 or ceteth 20. Further examples include sucroglycerides such as Mirasoft MSP 011 a palm oil acylated sucrose from Rhone Poulenc and an ester of an alkyl glucoside such as polyglyceryl methylglucose distearate (Tego Care 450 from Goldschmidt)

present alone or in combination with a small amount of glycerylmonostearate. The Mircosoft from Rhone Poulenc are generally complex mixtures of sucrose ester and glycerides resulting from the transesterification a natural triglyceride such as coconut oil or palm oil with sucrose. In each of the specifically named and

- 5 identified systems above, the composition physical stability is maintained without significantly compromising foam performance as measured by the modified Ross and Miles ISO 696 test described later. The alkylated or acylated sugar material acting as emulsifying agents are generally monosaccharide such as glucose but can be oligomeric in nature up to an average degree of polymerization of 3
10 preferably 2. Sucrose, a combination of two different sugars is an example of such a material. They are essentially nonfoaming in nature in contrast to the nonionic foaming agents of "a". Other potentially active emulsification systems such as glyceryl stearate and PEG-100 stearate do provide physically stable emulsions but dramatically impair foam performance as measured by the above noted method.

15

Quantities of these emulsification oil soluble, water dispersible alcoholic type materials should be from about 1 to about 10wt% of the composition, preferably about 2 to 6wt%.

- 20 The second essential portion of the oil soluble, water dispersible component of the emulsion system is a free fatty carboxylic acid having from about 8 to 20 carbon atoms, inclusive, preferably 10 to 18 carbon atoms. The acyl groupings are generally saturated but can have up to 20 wt%, preferably up to 10 wt% alkenyl grouping. The hydrocarbon groups are preferably normal than branched but a
25 small amount of branching or branched groups can be present. The preferred fatty acid is lauric. Both emulsion stability activity and lack of negative impact on foam performance are present when the fatty acids are employed. The quantity of free fatty acid in the composition is from about 0.5 to 8 wt%, preferably about 2 to 5 wt%.

- 30 The second component of the emulsion system is a water soluble, oil dispersible material which provides further stability to the emulsion. Preferred are water soluble polymer systems based on guar gum. Alkoxylated guar such as hydroxy propyl guar are particularly preferred. Quaternized derivatives of guars, especially hydroxy propyl guar are particularly preferred. Jaguar C-162 from
35 Rhone Poulenc, the hydroxy propyl trimonium chloride derivative of hydroxy propyl guar is particularly effective since it provides increased skin feel as well as emulsion stability to the composition. About 0.01 to 4 wt%, preferably about 0.02 to 1wt% of the composition is effective.

Additionally it has been found that the presence of small amounts of a water soluble polymer system provides additional emulsion stability and/or skin feel to the composition. Examples of such polymer system include cellulosic polymer preferably alkoxylated and also quaternized, proteins and their derivatives,

5 preferably quaternized; vinylic polymers quaternized or not; acrylates, acrylate/alkylacrylate copolymers and polyacrylamides. The acrylate acylamide type systems are available as Carbopol from Goodrich and Sepigel from Seppic. All polymers under the general CTFA name "polyquaternium" can also be employed. The preferred additional polymer system is the cellulosic based,

10 preferably alkyl dimonium hydroxyethyl cellulose available as Crodacel QS from CRODA. These quaternized polyethers provide both skin feel and additional stabilization to the emulsion. Moreover the quaternized cellulose (Crodacel QS) provides significant foam stabilization and foam boosting in the composition as measured by a modified Ross-Miles method. The quantities of these additional

15 polymer systems present in the composition are relatively low - about 0 to 2 wt% of the composition, preferably about 0.02 to 1 wt%.

Depending upon the amount of skin feel which is desired, other materials which promote the skin feel but preferably not adversely affect the foam can also be present. These materials are nonionic, generally nonfoaming ethoxylated glycerides organic alcohols or long-chain carboxylic acid esters where the ester grouping is preferably the glyceryl ester of a long chain carboxylic acid such as coco acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid and the like. Examples of these materials include PPG-5 laureth-5, PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate, glyceryl laurate, and PEG-45

20 25 Palm Kernel Glycerides. Quantities of these surfactants are from about 0 to 10 wt% of the composition, preferably about 2 to 8 wt%.

These compositions have both excellent cleansing abilities and skin feel attributes. The emulsion is particularly stable and provides excellent foam. In fact, these compositions preferably provide foaming at or above 450ml on the Ross & Miles modified method. The Ross-Miles method as described as ISO 696-1975E is followed as the test procedure except for the following modification.

30 35 The modification involves generating foam by a usage condition which approximates that of a shower gel, that is a high mechanical energy. The cylinder with the sample composition is rotated by means of an electric motor and present in the cylinder a plastic agitator of dimensions height 7.2 in and radius 1.2 cm and weight 18.5 grams \pm 0.5 grams. The experimental procedure followed in the

experimentation is adding 2.5 grams of test product to 97.5 grams water of 250 ppm hardness at 41°C. This sample - then poured into a 500 ml calibrated cylinder containing the above described plastic agitator. The cylinder capped and agitated electrically at a rate of five revolutions per 10 seconds. Milliliters of foam 5 are noted as a function of time or revolutions and are plotted against the other. Such graphical data is a measure of foam speed/quickness. Once maximum foam height is reached, a plateau, rotation is stopped. The cylinder is allowed to rest and foam height is measured again after ten (10) minutes. The percentage of maximum foam height lost after this ten (10) minute period is an indication of the 10 foam stability. Utilizing this test system, certain composition formulations can deliver a better foam profile than two commercial aqueous foaming emulsion systems currently on sale in Europe.

Other materials can also be present in the composition such as preservatives, 15 emollients, humectants (glycerine), chelating agents UV stabilizers, antibacterials, dyes, fragrances and the like. Generally the remainder of the composition is water.

Below are examples of the invention. These examples are intended to illustrate the broad concept of the invention and are not intended to limit such 20 concept.

In the examples SLES is sodium laureth-2-sulfate. The vegetable oil are equal quantities of sesame seed, safflower seed and wheat germ oil. A small amount of glycerine is also present in each of the compositions for purposes of 25 humectant activity. 0.2 wt% crodacet QS from Croda, previously identified, is also present in all the examples. The decylpolyglucose used in the examples is Oramix NS10 from Seppic.

| | <u>Example 1</u> | <u>Wt%</u> |
|----|---|------------|
| 30 | SLES | 12% |
| | Cocamidopropyl betaine | 3% |
| | Decylpolyglucose | 3% |
| | Lauric acid | 4% |
| 35 | Sodium cocoyl isethionate | 4% |
| | Oleth-5 | 5% |
| | Hydroxyl propyl guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride | 0.5% |
| | Vegetable oils mixture | 6% |

Example 2

| | |
|---|------|
| SLES | 12% |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine | 3% |
| 5 Decylpolyglucose | 3% |
| Lauric acid | 4% |
| Sodium lauryl sarcosinate | 2% |
| Oleth-5 | 5% |
| Hydroxyl propyl guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride | 0.5% |
| 10 Vegetable oils mixture | 6% |

Example 3

| | <u>Wt %</u> |
|---|-------------|
| SLES | 12% |
| 15 Cocamidopropyl betaine | 3% |
| Decylpolyglucose | 3% |
| Lauric acid | 4% |
| Sodium lauryl sarcosinate | 2% |
| Cetearyl glucoside | 2% |
| 20 Polysorbate 60 | 1.25% |
| Hydroxyl propyl guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride | 0.5% |
| Vegetable oils mixture | 6% |

Example 4

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 25 | SLES | 12% |
| | Cocamidopropyl betaine | 3% |
| | Decylpolyglucose | 3% |
| | Lauric acid | 4% |
| 30 | Sodium lauryl sarcosinate | 2% |
| | Polyglyceryl methyl glucose distearate | 3% |
| | Glyceryl monostearate | 1% |
| | Hydroxyl propyl guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride | 0.5% |
| | Vegetable oils mixture | 6% |

35

Example 5

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| SLES | 12% |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine | 3% |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| | Decylpolyglucose | 3% |
| | Lauric acid | 4% |
| | Sodium lauryl sarcosinate | 2% |
| | Methyl glucose dioleate | 2% |
| 5 | PEG-20 methyl glucose distearate | 3% |
| | Hydroxyl propyl guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride | 0.5% |
| | Vegetable oils mixture | 6% |

Example 6

10

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | SLES | 12% |
| | Cocamidopropyl betaine | 3% |
| | Decylpolyglucose | 3% |
| | Lauric acid | 4% |
| 15 | Sodium lauryl sarcosinate | 2% |
| | Mirasoft MSP 011 from Rhone-Poulenc (Palm Oil Sucroglyceride) | 2.5% |
| | Hydroxyl propyl guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride | 0.5% |
| | Vegetable oils mixture | 6% |

20

In limited sensory testing to date, Examples 4 and 6 provided better foam quality and feel as well as better skin feel on dry skin than "Litamin 2 in 1", a commercial foaming emulsion product in the same target area. The examples using oleth-5 (Emulsogen) appear to be at least equivalent to Litamin 2 in 1 in terms of foam and skin feel. In in vitro testing using the modified Ross Miles method previously described, Examples 2,3,4 and 6 performed better than Litamin 2 in 1 and gave at least 450 mls. of foam.

Claims:

1. A foaming emulsion liquid composition comprising
 - a. an aqueous phase comprising (1) at least one high foaming anionic surfactant and (2) at least one a mild to the skin foaming surfactant selected from the group consisting of an anionic surfactant, amphoteric surfactant, nonionic surfactant, or mixture thereof wherein
 - (a) the weight ratio of a (1) to a (2) when an a (2) anionic surfactant is present is from about 10:1 to 2:1,
 - (b) the amphoteric is present from 0 to 10wt% of the composition, provided that if a nonionic a (2) surfactant is not present, the amphoteric surfactant is at least 1 wt% of the composition,
 - (c) the foaming nonionic surfactant is present from 0 to 5 wt% of the composition provided that if an amphoteric a (2) surfactant is not present the foaming nonionic surfactant is at least 1 wt% of the composition, and
 - (d) the total a surfactant is from about 12 to 30 wt% of the composition,
 - b. an oil phase essentially insoluble in the aqueous phase present in about 3 to 15wt% of the composition,
 - c. an emulsification system which provides physical stability to the formed emulsion, and comprises (1) an oil soluble, water dispersible component and (2) a water soluble, oil dispersible component.
2. The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein a is present in about 15 to 27 wt%, b is present in about 5 to 12 wt%, c (1) is an alcohol or polyol and a free fatty acid and c (2) is a guar, the total amount of c being from about 1.51 to 22 wt%.
3. The composition in accordance with claims 1 and 2 wherein a is comprised of a long chain alkyl sulfate, having from 0 to 10 ethoxy groups, an amphoteric surfactant, and a foaming long chain alkylpolysaccharide.
4. The composition in accordance with claim 1, 2 and 3 wherein b is comprised of vegetable oil, mineral oil, petrolatum, or silicone.

5. The composition in accordance with claim 1, 2 and 3 and 4 wherein c (1) is selected from the group consisting of a long chain alkyl or alkenyl alcohol having 2 to 15 alkoxy groups, a 5 or 6 carbon atom cycloalkylene ring system having at least one hydroxy group and substituted with at least one long chain alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxy substituted alkyl or alkenyl group or a long chain acyl group optionally hydroxy substituted group whereby an etheric or a carboxy ester bond is formed with the hydroxy of the cycloalkylene ring system, a sugar with an average degree of polymerization of 1 to 2 and substituted with at least one long chain alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxy substituted alkyl or alkenyl group or a long chain acyl group optionally hydroxy substituted group whereby an etheric or a carboxy ester bond is formed with the hydroxy of the cycloalkylene ring system.
- 10
- 15
6. The composition in accordance with claims 1-5 wherein C (2) comprises a hydroxy alkyl substituted guar.
7. The composition in accordance with claims 1-6 wherein C (1) has a free fatty acid of about 10 to 20 carbon atoms.
- 20
8. The composition in accordance with claims 1-7 wherein a non-foaming nonionic surfactant is also present in quantities which add to the skin feel of the composition.
9. The composition in accordance with claims 1-8 wherein a is comprised of a long chain alkyl sulfate with 2 to 3 ethoxy groups, a long chain sarcosinate and/or acylated isethionate, cocoamido propylbetaine, and lauryl or decyl polyglucose.
- 25
10. The composition in accordance with claims 1-9 wherein b is comprised of at least one vegetable oil.
11. The composition in accordance with claims 1-10 wherein c (1) is selected from the group consisting of oleth-5; cetearyl glucose optionally in combination with a HLB > or equal to 9.5 nonionic surfactant; sucroglyceride; ester of methylglucoside optionally in combination with a glyceryl ester of a long chain carboxy acid; a sorbitan ester of a long chain carboxy acid; and mixtures thereof.
- 30
- 35
12. The composition in accordance with claims 1-11 wherein a polymer with an ether repeating unit, the polymer optionally quaternized is also present.

13. The composition in accordance with claims 1-12 wherein a comprises lauryl sulfate with 2 or 3 ethoxy groups, b comprises sesame seed oil, safflower seed oil and wheatgerm oil, and the C(2) material is a quaternized alkoxylated guar gum.
- 5 14. The composition in accordance in claims 1-13 wherein C (2) is hydroxy propyl guar hydroxy propyl trimonium chloride.
- 10 15. The composition in accordance with claims 1-14 wherein a non foaming nonionic surfactant is present and is the ester of a long chain carboxylic acid and is substituted with 0 to 15 alkoxy groups.
16. The composition in accordance with claims 2-15 wherein the free fatty acid has 10 to 14 carbon atoms.
- 15 17. The composition in accordance with claims 15 and 16 wherein the ester of the long chain carboxylic acid is a glyceryl ester and the fatty acid is coco acid.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 94/14162

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/50

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| A | EP,A,0 413 417 (COLGATE-PALMOLIVE) 20 February 1991 see the whole document --- | 1-17 |
| A | EP,A,0 407 042 (COLGATE-PALMOLIVE) 9 January 1991 see the whole document --- | 1-17 |
| A | DE,A,41 29 986 (WELLA) 11 March 1993 see the whole document --- | 1-17 |
| A | EP,A,0 531 650 (GOLDWELL AG) 17 March 1993 see the whole document --- | 1-17 |
| A | EP,A,0 060 372 (GOLD) 22 September 1982 see the whole document --- | 1-17 |
| | | -/- |

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- 'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- 'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- 'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- 'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- 'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- 'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- 'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- 'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- '&' document member of the same patent family

2

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 April 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

25.04.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Fischer, J.P.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 94/14162

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|----------|--|-----------------------|
| A | WO,A,93 09761 (RICHARDSON-VICKS) 27 May 1993 see the whole document ---- | 1-17 |
| A | WO,A,92 06669 (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 30 April 1992 see the whole document ----- | 1-17 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 94/14162

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | | Publication date |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|
| EP-A-413417 | 20-02-91 | US-A- | 5051250 | 24-09-91 |
| | | US-A- | 4997641 | 05-03-91 |
| | | US-A- | 5213716 | 25-05-93 |
| | | AT-T- | 118165 | 15-02-95 |
| | | AU-A- | 5755890 | 03-01-91 |
| | | CA-A- | 2019341 | 21-12-90 |
| | | CA-A- | 2019352 | 21-12-90 |
| | | CA-A- | 2019358 | 21-12-90 |
| | | CN-A- | 1048422 | 09-01-91 |
| | | DE-D- | 69016715 | 23-03-95 |
| | | EP-A- | 0407040 | 09-01-91 |
| | | EP-A- | 0407041 | 09-01-91 |
| | | EP-A- | 0413416 | 20-02-91 |
| | | EP-A- | 0407042 | 09-01-91 |
| | | GR-A- | 90100471 | 15-11-91 |
| | | JP-A- | 3051367 | 05-03-91 |
| | | US-A- | 5348736 | 20-09-94 |
| | | US-A- | 5346642 | 13-09-94 |
| | | AU-B- | 640382 | 26-08-93 |
| | | AU-A- | 5768890 | 16-05-91 |
| | | CA-A- | 2019346 | 21-12-90 |
| | | CN-A- | 1051501 | 22-05-91 |
| | | GR-B- | 1000728 | 23-11-92 |
| | | JP-A- | 3153619 | 01-07-91 |
| | | NZ-A- | 234189 | 25-11-94 |
| | | PL-B- | 165297 | 30-12-94 |
| | | AU-B- | 635749 | 01-04-93 |
| | | AU-A- | 5755990 | 16-05-91 |
| | | CN-A- | 1051599 | 22-05-91 |
| | | GR-B- | 1000696 | 08-10-92 |
| | | HU-B- | 210123 | 28-02-95 |
| | | JP-A- | 3153620 | 01-07-91 |
| | | NZ-A- | 234190 | 26-08-94 |
| | | AU-B- | 642651 | 28-10-93 |
| | | AU-A- | 5753390 | 10-10-91 |
| | | CN-A- | 1055481 | 23-10-91 |
| | | GR-B- | 1000710 | 08-10-92 |
| | | HU-B- | 209692 | 28-10-94 |
| | | JP-A- | 3291213 | 20-12-91 |
| | | NZ-A- | 234191 | 26-08-94 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| International Application No | |
| PCT/US 94/14162 | |

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|--|------------------|---|--|
| EP-A-413417 | | US-A- 5106613 AU-B- 640143 AU-A- 5755690 CN-A- 1055482 EP-A- 0410567 EP-A- 0559304 GR-B- 1000900 JP-A- 3291212 NZ-A- 234192 | 21-04-92 19-08-93 10-10-91 23-10-91 30-01-91 08-09-93 16-03-93 20-12-91 26-08-94 |
| EP-A-407042 | 09-01-91 | US-A- 5051250 US-A- 4997641 US-A- 5213716 AT-T- 118165 AU-A- 5755890 CA-A- 2019341 CA-A- 2019352 CA-A- 2019358 CN-A- 1048422 DE-D- 69016715 EP-A- 0407040 EP-A- 0407041 EP-A- 0413416 EP-A- 0413417 GR-A- 90100471 JP-A- 3051367 US-A- 5348736 US-A- 5346642 AU-B- 640382 AU-A- 5768890 CA-A- 2019346 CN-A- 1051501 GR-B- 1000728 JP-A- 3153619 NZ-A- 234189 PL-B- 165297 AU-B- 635749 AU-A- 5755990 CN-A- 1051599 GR-B- 1000696 | 24-09-91 05-03-91 25-05-93 15-02-95 03-01-91 21-12-90 21-12-90 21-12-90 09-01-91 23-03-95 09-01-91 09-01-91 20-02-91 20-02-91 15-11-91 05-03-91 20-09-94 13-09-94 26-08-93 16-05-91 21-12-90 22-05-91 23-11-92 01-07-91 25-11-94 30-12-94 01-04-93 16-05-91 22-05-91 08-10-92 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| International Application No | |
| PCT/US 94/14162 | |

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | | Publication date |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| EP-A-407042 | | HU-B- 210123 JP-A- 3153620 NZ-A- 234190 AU-B- 642651 AU-A- 5753390 CN-A- 1055481 GR-B- 1000710 HU-B- 209692 JP-A- 3291213 NZ-A- 234191 US-A- 5106613 AU-B- 640143 AU-A- 5755690 CN-A- 1055482 EP-A- 0410567 EP-A- 0559304 GR-B- 1000900 JP-A- 3291212 NZ-A- 234192 | | 28-02-95 01-07-91 26-08-94 28-10-93 10-10-91 23-10-91 08-10-92 28-10-94 20-12-91 26-08-94 21-04-92 19-08-93 10-10-91 23-10-91 30-01-91 08-09-93 16-03-93 20-12-91 26-08-94 |
| DE-A-4129986 | 11-03-93 | NONE | | |
| EP-A-531650 | 17-03-93 | DE-C- 4127731 DE-U- 9110351 JP-A- 5194156 | | 11-03-93 24-12-92 03-08-93 |
| EP-A-60372 | 22-09-82 | NONE | | |
| WO-A-9309761 | 27-05-93 | AU-A- 3136593 CA-A- 2122272 EP-A- 0613369 JP-T- 7501077 PT-A- 101082 | | 15-06-93 27-05-93 07-09-94 02-02-95 28-02-94 |
| WO-A-9206669 | 30-04-92 | AU-A- 8907391 CA-A- 2093653 CN-A- 1061432 EP-A- 0589882 FI-A- 931651 | | 20-05-92 13-04-92 27-05-92 06-04-94 27-05-93 |